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# the Docket

Villanova University

School of Law



VOL. 8, No. 3

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MELVIN M. BELLI

## Belli To Speak Here March 16

The Student Bar Association is pleased to announce that Melvin M. Belli, Esquire, will speak at the Law School on Tuesday, March 16, at 8 P.M. as the feature guest of the Law School Forum. Mr. Belli, who hails from San Francisco, has achieved international fame as a trial lawyer, particularly for his brilliant representations of plaintiffs in personal injury cases. He is the author of *Modern Trials*, a six volume reference work in which he sets forth his theories on demonstrative evidence.

## Prisoners' Rights Chosen As Law Review Symposium Topic

By Charles Tighe

Unfortunately, for the greater part of history, the words "prisoners' rights" seem to have been almost a contradiction in terms. The world has thought of those locked away from society as entitled to little or nothing. Early society made such individuals slaves, to be treated as beasts of burden, and our supposedly enlightened modern society has condoned a penal system that dehumanizes more often than it rehabilitates. Recently, however, there has been movement in the direction of recognizing the rights of those in prison and with this current trend a new area of the law is unfolding. Cognizant of this, the Villanova Law Review has chosen "Prisoners' Rights and the Correctional Scheme—the Legal Controversy and Problems of Implementation", as the topic for their Seventh Annual Symposium at the Law School.

Tim O'Neill, Projects Editor of the Law Review, informs us that the Symposium will be held on March 12, 1971. It will consist of two sessions, the first beginning at 1:00 and continuing until 4:30 with a second session commencing at 8:30. This date was chosen in an effort to avoid any class conflicts and afford all those interested an opportunity to attend the function. Also, it is requested that anyone interested in attending the afternoon session make his intent known to Mrs. McFadden, the Business Manager of the Law Review so that proper seating accommodations can be arranged.

This year's panel has been organized with an eye toward the representation of as many divergent views and interests as possible. Those to appear on the panel are: The Honorable Edmund B. Spaeth, Jr., of the Philadelphia

## THE SAGA OF OLIVER EGAN

By Stephen E. Saracco

Mr. Oliver Egan nervously approaches the drab, grey door of the interrogation room. He pauses for a second, lights a cigarette, and then slowly opens the door. The room is dimly lit by a single, naked light bulb suspended from the cracked plaster ceiling by a thin black cord. The only furniture in the room is a cigarette scarred wooden table and three chairs. Two of the chairs are occupied by large, cobra-eyed government agents.

Upon Egan's entry, one of the agents gruffly orders him to take a seat. The initial questions are standard and expected, such as name, address and views on the

administration's domestic policy. "There are no blots on my record", thinks Egan, "the top secret security clearance is in the bag." He begins to daydream of the vacation in the Virgin Islands that he'll be able to afford; for surely the top secret clearance will lead to a fat raise in pay. His serenity is suddenly shattered by a question concerning homosexual activity. Ice water courses through Egan's veins. Ruefully he contemplates, "My God, they know"! Bowing his head, he admits all.

Mr. Oliver Egan finds himself in a sad situation. His top secret application is denied, his security clearance is revoked, and his only means of livelihood is jeopardized. Where does he go from here?

Is this the plot of a John Le Carre novel, a T.V. pilot, or a new movie? No, it is Professor Howard Lurie's Riemel Moot Court Problem.

Be there at the Villanova Law School Courtroom on April 3rd at 3:30 P.M. when Mr. Egan's plight is finally resolved before the Supreme Court of the United States. The Honorable Stanley H. Fuld, Chief Judge of the State of New York, the Honorable Uggiero J. Aldisert of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals and the Honorable Nathan L. Jacobs of the New Jersey Supreme Court will preside.



M. MELVIN SHRALOW

## Shralow Receives State Position

By Tony Sannitti

Students of the Law School returned from their Christmas recess to learn that Professor M. Melvin Shralow had left Villanova to accept an appointment as Assistant Attorney General under J. Shane Creamer, an appointee of Governor Milton Shapp. Professor Shralow had served as Treasurer of the "Shapp For Governor" Committee during the 1970 school year. Following Shapp's landslide victory in November, rumors began to circulate through the Law School that Professor Shralow was in the running for a position with the new administration. The rumors were persistently denied by Professor Shralow, as he claimed little interest in politics, but the rumors became a reality in January, just prior to the beginning of the second semester.

The professor's new title is Executive Assistant to the State Attorney General. He gave up his position at the Law School in order to devote his full time to his new duties. Presumably he will some day return to Villanova Law School.

Professor Shralow, who is 34 years old, received a degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Pennsylvania, and attended the Harvard School of Law. While at Harvard, he served as research assistant to Professor Clark Byse, who was preparing a casebook on Administrative Law. Professor Shralow also worked under Professor John T. McNaughton while the latter was revising *Wigmore on Evidence*.

After completing his education, Professor Shralow entered the firm of Goodis, Greenfield, Narin, and Mann. Originally he worked on business and real estate transactions, then was moved to the firm's litigation department, where he handled major business litigation. He kept himself busy by also conducting a course at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Professor Shralow came to Villanova in September, 1969, and was assigned courses in Civil Procedure, (Continued to P. 2, Col. 5)

## TWO CLINICAL PROGRAMS PROVEN AT LAW SCHOOL

By Jeff Paul

The Clinical Program in Juvenile Justice and the Bail Project, two unique innovations in clinical education and training, have completed a highly successful semester of work at Villanova. The reaction of teachers, students and the community to the refreshing approach to legal education and social service that these programs have taken has been overwhelmingly favorable.

The Clinical Program in Juvenile Justice, the core of which is the student law firm Villanova University Law Associates; was organized originally as a summer internship program for ten third year law students under the supervision of Lisa A. Richette, Esquire and Jerome E. Bogutz, Esquire. Presently, it is a two credit course offered both semesters to interested third year students who are willing to devote a good part of their time and efforts to enriching a law school experience which has been a tedious, insipid mental exercise.

All who were a part of Villanova Law Associates last semester were very pleased with its results. The course content was excellent, centering around the juvenile court system of Philadelphia with a limited emphasis on working through the juvenile court of Delaware County. This semester, and hopefully in another summer program, the clinical program will be revived in Delaware County, where the Law Associates have an office in the Delaware County Bar Association Building. The hiatus in Delaware County was caused by the resignation of the director of legal assistance there, John Foley; but, with the appointment of his successor, Martin Mendelson, an excellent working relationship with the Community Legal Services is materializing. One of the principal shortcomings of the winter program was the inability to establish a stable relationship outside of Philadelphia. This problem has apparently been alleviated and Mrs. Richette and the student

lawyers of Villanova Law Associates are looking forward to the interpolation of justice into a system which has too long ignored the rights of indigent juveniles, as enunciated in the United States Supreme Court decision in *Re Gault*.

The major problems faced by the clinical program last semester were administrative. Listings by the courts before the end of the semester, when students were involved in final examinations and writing term papers, presented anxious moments for participants in the program. Meshing students' academic schedules with the court calendar has been facilitated, however, by the enthusiastic response to the law associates by men like Common Pleas Court Judge Clifford Scott Green. Judge Green has gone out of his way to assign the program cases and to remedy any conflicts the student may have had between his law school work and the representation of clients. The Law Associates have recognized the possible harm that could result to their clients, though, and all efforts have been made to avoid unnecessary delays which may violate the rights of clients and impair their representation. The level of representation of indigent juveniles has been good. The program has received excellent praise from judges and opposing attorneys and has even exceeded the high expectations of Mrs. Richette.

The reaction of the students and supervisors to various crises has demonstrated how the program has matured and developed. The court listing system has proven to be somewhat other than favorable at times with cases listed months after an appointment, while others are listed within a week of assignment. Recently four new teams of associates were faced with the prospect of going into court within a week of the assignment of cases to them. The student lawyers did not panic, however, and their (Continued to P. 2, Col. 3)

(Continued to P. 2, Col. 5)



## From The Dean's Desk As I See It...

By HAROLD GILL REUSCHLEIN

Most of our law students will practice law well into the twenty-first century. The lawyer who is going to be practicing law into the twenty-first century will need, to a degree greater than any previous generation of lawyers, the wisdom and the patience to understand and then to accommodate intelligently to the broad movements in society that change the way we live and associate with our fellow men. The problems the lawyer of the future will face are not new in substance though, perhaps, they are new in degree and intensity.



Dean Reuschlein

My generation has been frequently amused by the statement we hear from the younger generation that no one over thirty is to be trusted. This is not the first time in history that the young generation has offered ready diagnosis of the world's ills. My generation believed it had the answers, too. My generation rejected quite as completely the wisdom of its elders as does youth today. But one of the virtues attendant upon youth is that most of the young live long enough to ultimately learn something from history. And what they ultimately discover is that they have been seeing things from a quite inadequate base of knowledge and experience. Those of my generation at long last discovered that, while the generation of our parents was not completely right, neither were we. I did not believe my elders when I was young, so I hardly expect our students to believe me, but I do hope that I am not as ready to say that the students are wrong as they are to say that I am. Of one thing, I am confident, that in less than a decade, our present students will feel closer to my generation than they do to their successors who will then be in the Law School. Edmund Burke had it that "Example is the school of mankind and they will learn at no other."

And then there is the faculty. All of us from those who are sixty-six to those who are thirty and younger are not likely to tell you *what* to think about legal institutions and the processes of the law, but we are certain to insist that you, as students, do think about them. Our duty is to help you to learn to think about them. We want you to develop the desire and the capability to draw conclusions which are well reasoned positions arrived at with genuine concern for all their complexities and are not gut reactions. A law faculty is a group of people who disagree among themselves. Our faculty happily answers to that description. A meeting of a law faculty is quite frequently frustrating to the participants. But if a faculty meeting may be fairly so characterized, it should also be said that a meeting of our law faculty does often involve sincerely conceived interplay of informed reactions to particular problems by men of unusual perception, highly capable of articulating their views. Our students can learn from our faculty. If they want to avoid learning from the faculty, that, too, can readily be done. But the student who chooses avoidance, misses the opportunity to sharpen his intellectual tools by discourse with thoughtful and well-informed people such as he is not likely to meet very often in later life. In short our faculty is a collection of able people. You, as students, would do well to actively seek close acquaintance with them. They are approachable, but to realize this, you must approach them. You will find the members of our faculty willing to share their experiences with you both in and out of class. They will not demand that you accept their views, but they will not tolerate the sloppy thinking that is characteristic of so much of present day discourse on almost any problem you care to name. They want you to become tough thinkers, hard thinkers, realistic to the degree that you can face facts and draw dependable conclusions. You have, very likely, found the faculty members to be harsh judges. If so, it is only to the end that you become tougher and stronger, morally and intellectually.

I know that some of our students have come to our School of Law because they envision the law as the ready and easy way to change society quickly and drastically. If you, as students, have come for that purpose, you have come to the wrong place. No lawyer can be truly effective unless he works within a system that presupposes gradual adjustment to the ever-evolving needs of society. The lawyer's weapons are reason and argument, not pressure and force. I once had a teacher who characterized the lawyer as an expert in struc-

ture, as one who makes things come to pass. This characterization of the lawyer is justified if we honor the caveat that a lawyer can only make things come to pass while working within narrowly prescribed limits, using procedures that are circumscribed and not of his own specification. He must work within strictly ethical limits that make the lawyer, despite a bad press, the most careful of men in the way in which he accomplishes things. The law is an effective instrument for social change, but it is an instrument surrounded by strict limitations. Patience is still a virtue—and he who does not have the patience to reckon his contribution to society over a full lifetime ought not to be a lawyer. It is slow-going, but it can be helpful, meaningful and tremendously satisfying. Embrace the law as a means of fulfilling whatever legitimate values you hold dear—but you will need the patience of a saint.

### CLINICAL PROGRAMS

(Continued from P. 1, Col. 4)

rational response to this problem resulted in excellent preparation and fine results.

Clients' reaction to the student lawyers and the Law Associates' endeavors to protect their rights has been a good indication of the effectiveness of the excellent attorney-client relationship established. Even where a student's efforts did not result in an acquittal, the parents of these children have commented that it was "despite our very good efforts".

The future of Villanova Law Associates promises to be as stimulating and rewarding as its past. More weekly meetings are planned with the student lawyers to intensify the already comprehensive legal experience they are receiving as members of Villanova Law Associates. Tuesday afternoon clinics with Mrs. Richette, in addition to the regular Thursday meetings of the Associates, have been added, and it is hoped that a permanent office of Villanova Law Associates can be established at the Law School.

The focus of the program will of course, continue to be geared to aiding the students. The quality of training has been superb and it has produced some outstanding prospective lawyers. Applications are presently pending with organizations such as the Urban Coalition and the Philadelphia Foundation to gain funds so that the program can be continued into the summer. Clinical education at Villanova Law School is here to stay.

The Bail Project, which was established under the auspices of the Voluntary Defender, is also completing its first year of work. Essentially the program handles pre-trial bail matters for the Defender, although its members have also handled cases for private attorneys. The project has consistently gotten as favorable results as these lawyers could have wanted.

Six-man teams from the Bail Project interview prisoners nightly, with one member assigned to duty in the courts and another, each day, to the District Attorney's office. The Bail Project is a completely autonomous group with no supervision from the Law School. Its constituents schedule their own cases, subpoena detectives and other witnesses, and call their own cases. Technically, they are expert witnesses, but as witnesses they also take an active role in protecting the interests of clients whose bail is deemed to be excessively high.

The students in the project are mainly involved in two types of cases; those involving high bail, i.e. greater than \$3,000, and those involving low bail, i.e. less than \$3,000. In low bail cases members discuss the bail with a member of the District Attorney's office, and after he signs a recommendation for bail it is taken to a judge to sign. In high bail cases a hearing

is held in Common Pleas Court where records are subpoenaed or detectives testify as to what the accused has allegedly done. All this is done in an effort to protect the individual's right to have a fair amount set.

There are ninety-two members of the Bail Project, representing four high schools; four colleges, and the Law School. The success the program has enjoyed is phenomenal. In low bail cases, which account for 60% of the case load, 80% of the accused have had nominal bail set. In high bail bases there has been a 70% success rate, i.e., reductions. The Project handles 450 cases per month and since June 1, 1970, it has been involved in 3,200 cases.

The most disappointing thing to the students involved in the Bail Project has been the lack of cooperation from individuals in the higher echelons in Philadelphia. These people say they want to help and continuously commend the students for the excellent job they are doing but in the end, only the Bail Project members become involved in bail problems.

One of the most promising endeavors of the Bail Project is its involvement in the "release on recognizance" program being initiated by the City. The Project worked on its preliminary stages and probably will staff it. The program is being made possible through a \$179,600 grant from the Federal government and \$124,650 from the City. It will have "officers" at the roundhouse interviewing every defendant not represented by counsel at arraignment. The purpose will be to secure early release of prisoners deserving of it on their own recognizance. This program will also include a system for pre-trial probation. Members of the Bail Project are not going to be directly involved in this added endeavor but will take the interviews to establish qualifications for pre-trial probations. If a defendant qualifies for pre-trial probation he will be released on certain conditions. For all intents and purposes, he is discharged, making this procedure similar to that of being "determined" in the juvenile court system.

Because of its size, the Bail Project has been split into five functional areas, with a law student in charge of each. These areas are interviewing, securing personal information, preparation, presentation and follow-up. During the coming summer months Bob Lawler and Buzz Shuman, the current directors of the program, will be replaced by Don Zamborsky and Ron Souders. Bob and Buzz have already been offered positions with the City as directors of a bail project in Philadelphia under the mistaken belief that they were graduating this year.

(Continued to P. 4, Col. 5)

## Valente Debates Current Issue

The annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators took place in Atlantic City, New Jersey and at the evening general session of February 22nd Professor William D. Valente debated with Dr. Kenneth H. Hansen, Professor of Education at Washington State University, on the subject of government aid to church related schools. The debate was held in the Convention Hall Auditorium and its large attendance can be attributed to the outstanding credentials of the debaters and the current high interest in its subject throughout the nation.

### SHRALOW

(Continued from P. 1, Col. 5)

Evidence, and Trial Practice. His law practice proved to be of great help to him in teaching Trial Practice.

The entire student body extends its congratulations to Professor Shralow on his appointment. His assiduous application to his responsibilities during his brief tenure at Villanova will be well remembered by students and faculty alike. No doubt, it will be of great assistance to him as he begins his task of examining and assessing the evidence in lengthy State criminal trials, a chore which he will no doubt handle with speed and skill.

### SYMPOSIUM

(Continued from P. 1, Col. 2)

embellish the topic with stimulating debate.

After an informal buffet luncheon for the panelists and Law School Faculty the afternoon session will begin with a presentation of papers by the panelists. At the panelist's option he may present either an address or a formal law review article. All of the presentations will be transcribed and printed in the *Villanova Law Review*. This session will be attended by a limited number of guests from the judiciary, bar and press in an effort to foster a meaningful exchange of ideas.

The evening session will be open to the general public and the panelists will present a brief review of their various positions on the topic. Following this will be a general panel discussion which will also be printed in the *Villanova Law Review*.

Both the format and the panel have been chosen so as to represent the legal and the practical aspect of the topic and the Symposium will have as its objective, according to Mr. O'Neill, the "vigorous exchange of ideas between the informed panelists and interested guests," providing "permanent and general access for the legal community to the Symposium as printed in the *Review*".

Congratulations are to be extended to the Law Review, and especially Mr. O'Neill, for choosing a controversial and vitally important topic for the 1971 Symposium and for assembling such a distinguished panel. This is an area of great concern and interest for students of the law and of humanity and the discussion of this problem should lead to its better understanding. With the coming of this event, the Symposium panelists and Villanova Law School will be prominent in fostering advancement in this much needed area of reform.



# COIF DINNER: WILLIAM PINCUS ADDRESS HIGHLIGHTS PROCEEDINGS

On January 15, 1971 the Ninth Annual Order of the Coif Dinner and Lecture was held in the student lounge of Gary Hall, Villanova University. The Villanova Chapter was established in 1961, giving Villanova the dual distinction of being both the youngest Law School to receive a Coif chapter and the first Catholic institution ever to be so honored.

The officers of the organization are Joseph F. Doyle '64, C. Dale McClain '64, and Jane L. Hammond '65, President, Vice-President and Secretary, respectively. To qualify for membership selection in the Order, a graduating student must have been within the top ten per cent of his class and also must have contributed significantly to the Law Review.

During the dinner, eight new members elected from the Class of 1970 were inducted into the Villanova Chapter of the Order of the Coif. They included Carl D. Buchholtz, Steven G. Brown, Warren W. Faulk, Leonard C. Homer, David S. Markson, John A. Roney, Thomas F. Traud and Ward T. Williams.

At the same time, the society installed Professor M. Melvin Shrawlow, formerly of the Villanova Law School faculty, as a member and bestowed an honorary membership upon the Honorable Thomas J. Clary, Senior Judge U. S. District Court, Eastern District, Pennsylvania.

## ADDRESS

The Coif address was given by William Pincus, Esquire, President, Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility. The address was entitled "Concepts of Justice and of Legal Education Today" and the lecture went as follows:

It may seem strange to pick the topic of justice for a talk to such experts as lawyers. This audience is far more familiar than I with the day to day operations of our machinery of justice. Nevertheless, there are times when regardless of expertise the fragile and precious aspects of human existence need special attention as matters of principle. This is one of those times, and justice is one of the most fragile and precious concepts of humanity. Justice needs our special attention. It is a rare flower. Unlike some other flowers it does not grow on trees. It is not watered with H<sub>2</sub>O but with sweat and blood of human beings. It is in danger now from its totalitarian enemies on one side, and its totalitarian friends on the other side.

Injustice is abundant. It has never been absent from the face of the earth; it seems to be universal and eternal. Injustice is tough. There is no danger that the hardest blows will obliterate it completely. It thrives wherever man lives. It is coexistent with man.

Justice is not as universal or as eternal. Only occasionally in the history of man has it been possible to enjoy justice, and then for relatively brief periods of time.

Just as it has been susceptible to onslaughts in the past, justice is susceptible to attack today. It has been necessary—although at extraordinary costs sometimes of blood and treasure—to defend justice or to establish it against the overtly tyrannical who ignore justice. There are descendants of this heritage with us today—in other countries certainly, but also in the United States. Vigilance and action remain necessary against

such forces, and the struggle for a government of laws instead of men, like all important struggles, is a perennial in life. Eternal vigilance is also the price of justice.

It is especially difficult to live in a time when those who disregard justice or even have contempt for it may get their greatest assist toward its destruction from the hyperbolic rhetoric and actions of those who profess to be more intensely interested in justice than most others. This is one of the ironies of life which can have disastrous results. One wonders about the future of justice when its so-called friends and advocates are seen in the following postures: when those courageous enough to defend politically unpopular clients seem even more intent to dominate orderly judicial process, or failing this, to destroy it (are idealism and fanaticism two sides of the same coin?); when so many academics and other writers put their critical intellectual faculties into storage and turn to unbridled emotional attacks on the society and on justice, substituting political preferences for professionalism, and in fact designing political

competent, creative and executive personnel." Apparently a "politically reliable person" seems to be he who accepts that the true socialism comes from the East. Other recent "progressive" moves against "reactionaries" in the name of the "people" should make us aware that freedom and justice can only survive together, and their common enemy is despotism and tyranny whether in support of so-called progress or so-called reaction. Apart from war or peace this is the most important issue of our times—the struggle to keep freedom and justice alive and breathing and not suffocated by deadly political forces. When history is written, it won't be about the issues of the moment, as important as they are, but about the survival or extinction of freedom and justice.

Developments of recent years have deemphasized a concern with fundamental principles and basic values. Some also have downgraded the importance of history, which does show us in the only reliable way what man is capable of, both when he is ascending the heights and descending to the

the survival of justice: to affirm their belief in it; and to be as vehement in their defense of justice as a cause as those who believe in any other cause; in fact, they should be even stouter partisans.

If justice is to be served, it is essential that its nature and meaning be made clear. Meanings of terms such as justice can be obscured. There is a human propensity to borrow terms of great value and to use them to clothe baser thoughts and actions which by themselves might not measure up to the demands of our conscience or to public scrutiny. Justice thus is apt to be used to lend the appearance of moral grandeur to something which, as has been suggested, may be alien to it or even antithetical to it. This free rental of the term "justice" derives from the moral strength of the term and what it stands for.

What does justice stand for? In its most fundamental aspects and its essential form, justice consists of fair treatment of an individual and his interests. The right to justice belongs to the individual. It is personal. It cannot be submerged in a group interest. To do so is to

causes. In fact, justice per se may be in conflict from time to time, as some see it, with the demands of social justice. The Wagner Act made it possible for workers to organize and bargain collectively for social justice in industry. Later, other legislation was necessary to protect the individual worker's rights vis-a-vis his own bargaining collective.

If justice is to exist, there must be a clear understanding that social justice for groups cannot substitute for or displace justice for the individual except at the price of losing the freedom and dignity of the individual human personality. These thoughts bear repetition, because they as well as persons are apt to be swept aside, ostensibly by larger claims of the interests of the community at large, or of the nation. Tyranny can sing a very seductive political siren song. Its lyrics would probably run along these lines: After all, what is justice for one as contrasted with justice for many times one?

The difficulty with dispensing justice to an individual as contrasted to being for social justice for a group is that the former quite often requires being fair and decent to someone whom we do not like or whom we may even despise, given the convolutions of human personality and the emotions in which we are all caught up. But justice is for those whom we dislike as well as for our friends. Social justice most often is reserved for causes and for people with whom we are involved because of self-interest or because we share with others in the group common political or philosophical persuasions.

Our ability to be sensitive to and perceive these subtle but vital distinctions depends in substantial part on education. And particularly in regard to justice, the education of the lawyer is crucial. He above all has to keep us from forgetting that it cost lots of blood to establish the routine formalities of due process which protect our liberties and justice and that it will cost even more if we lose them. He is the artisan and the architect of our system of justice. When we are all apt to be swayed by the emotions and politics of the moment, it is the lawyer above all who must instinctively appreciate whether or not something is a threat to justice per se, and he must react quickly to guard and to save justice and what it stands for. While the politician operates in and is concerned with the externals of the political system or the body politic, the lawyer has a special responsibility for its soul, which is justice.

But the lawyer too is the product of an educational system which, along with many benefits, gives us a certain amount of arrogance toward our fellow men. Higher education everywhere has the hallmark of elitism. In aristocracies or dictatorships it is reserved for the pre-ordained elite. In democracies like ours it is available fairly freely to those who wish to move up and become a member of the elite. This is democratic credentialism and is undoubtedly preferable to any other. In its teaching methods, however, higher education in the main must perforce deal with generalities, large numbers of people, nations, broad theories, etc. We study history, the social sciences and even the humanities as if we were God, and we graduate from college impressed with our capacity to dispose of the fate of nations.



Coif members and their guests engage in lively discussions at dinner.

tests for professional and personal acceptance (can intellect function without being buttressed by values?); when so-called partisans of justice define it in terms of causes instead of fair process for people (does the end justify the means?); and when language and feeling become so exaggerated that reason is driven into a storm cellar and with it any concern for such mundane matters as fairness and decency.

It would help to look at the world around us and to gain an appreciation of what happens to justice when political tests, whether we share or abhor the political viewpoints involved, are used to determine our lives. A recent article on the front page of the New York Times (December 22, 1970) under the caption "Vast Purge is Shattering Framework of Czech Life" went on to say: "Well informed Czechoslovaks say that for lack of 'politically reliable persons', scientific and academic institutions are in effect being dismantled, university departments depleted of professors, clinics deprived of scarce specialists and factories despoiled of their most

depths. After all, man has repeatedly gone from one direction to another, changing directions for the lower destination most often without being aware that—as it has been put: "The road to Hell is paved with good intentions."

And when we do head in the wrong direction under a banner which belies the direction in which we are going, because of its lofty design, we are apt to find that such a development is taking place in an atmosphere of self-deception. What has been called polarization in our society manifests a blind slavery to causes. Many causes are humane and progressive and do merit support. Some, however, are being exploited to the detriment of the very fundamental values the causers profess to uphold. Other causes, regardless of their packaging, are noxious to the freedom of the human spirit. Thus greater care must be exercised to distinguish between the reality and what is proclaimed. The alternative is a continuing increase in the number of camp followers of the ideologically promiscuous.

These are reasons enough for lawyers to become concerned about

sacrifice the individual on the altar of totalitarian ideology. Justice is dispensed by those who are duly designated by society to decide upon and dispense such treatment. Justice means fair process for arriving at judgment as well as fair judgment, which is the end product of the process. The means and the end must be fair. Those who judge must have no personal interest in the cause they are judging, whether an inherent interest or one which is induced by corruption. And there must be no favoritism or discrimination for or against rich or poor. These are ancient principles which have withstood the test of human experience over the ages. In the West, they were set forth succinctly a long time ago in that portion of the Bible which is known as Deuteronomy, and these principles are to be found in the Anglo-American system of justice.

One cannot emphasize too strongly or too many times that justice is a personal thing, something which inheres in the individual. It is something quite apart from social justice for groups and the politics that attend such



**COIF DINNER** (Continued from P. 3, Col. 5)

In the process we may not acquire much capacity for dealing justly with the complex problems of one citizen of one of those nations. Higher education does continue to reflect in this way in its content, most often subliminally, its history as preparation of the elite to rule over others. The law school, until quite recently, has reflected the same outlook on the professional school level, in part a result of the law school's location in the university and its close connection with the social sciences. The extreme expression of this viewpoint, fortunately the viewpoint of a minority, is that the law school's job is not to prepare practitioners but public leaders—shades of Plato's philosopher-kings!

All legal education until quite recently has been largely concerned with inculcating a technical craftsmanship and skill in manipulating intellectual concepts of law. Within these confines, the concentration of the law school curriculum has been upon adjusting disputes or making arrangements among those who have had, under the ordinary rules of the market place, enough resources to pay for lawyer's services. A concern for adequate legal services for all has not until the last few years been a feature of legal education. The students have been well insulated from the more miserable facts of the administration or maladministration of justice by being confined to the classroom and casebooks. If let out, they were taught as observers or researchers — another reinforcement of the law-giver elite mentality. They were not required to work as lawyers-to-be in the system. Fortunately, legal education is passing from an ivory tower approach to law to grappling more directly in subject matter and in methodology with hitherto ignored aspects of the administration of justice. In doing so, it is exposing the law student of the future to educational experience in clinical legal education which will develop in him some of the talents which have been largely untouched through the traditional classroom and casebook method. Neither research nor writing, valuable as they are, calls upon the talents developed by real life experience. Only by immersing students in clinical work can the professional schools, and particularly the law schools, rehumanize the educational process. Clinical work teaches that the object of professional education is service to an individual, rather than rule over him and prescription of his fate. This is the point at which concepts of legal education touch concepts of justice. It is the point at which they must coincide.

The Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility (CLEPR) is a specialized philanthropy making grants to law schools to help them gain experience with clinical legal education. In business since the fall of 1968, the Council has made 71 grants totaling approximately 2-3/4 million dollars. One of these grants is to Villanova Law School for a very important clinical program in juvenile law under the able direction of Mrs. Lisa Richette. Your dean, Harold Reuschlein, has been a friend of clinical experiments here at Villanova as well as lending his influential support to such programs in national organizations concerned with legal education.

Until the law schools recently began experimenting with clinical legal education there had been no change in legal education since the time legal education was taken out of law offices and placed in law schools and law faculties. Designed to rescue legal education from

practitioners who had no desire to be law teachers, this radical change of many years ago succeeded in guaranteeing a better instruction and hence an improved legal education to law students, better, that is, than that given by the abused apprentice system. It is today an excellent education, but limited to training and developing those parts of the human talents that can be developed through classrooms, academic teachers, books and writing.

In the flight from the professional office to the school, what was lost was the fact that the education of law students is an education for practitioners-to-be, or at least for those who would be permitted to practice a profession if they so choose after completing their legal education and certain other requirements. A gap was created between academic teachers on one side and the practicing bar on the other, with the academics taking great pains to differentiate themselves from the practitioners.

Understandable as these facts of history may seem in retrospect, they have not been altogether healthy for law and the administration of justice in the United States. As has been noted, the law school took on the coloration of other faculties in the universities: abstract, remote from the rendition of service to individuals, proud in analysis, research and writing (only a few of the skills of the lawyers), and altogether enamored of the grandiose intellectual approaches to human problems. In encouraging law schools to undertake clinical programs, CLEPR is concerned about producing a more totally educated lawyer - to - be. CLEPR hopes to add education of the other parts of the human personality which can only happen when a professional puts his skills at the service of another and brings himself beyond the point of exclusive preoccupation with intellectual competition with his fellow students and his professors.

Clinical legal education is defined to mean a lawyer-client experience for credit toward law school graduation under law school supervision. In having the student work in the practice environment under law school supervision, there are a number of objectives. One is to give the student a chance to develop an instinct for excellence in performance to withstand the attraction of bad habits which are sometimes found in the world of actual practice. Nowhere and at no time after law school will the lawyer have as unfettered an opportunity to learn how a job should be done on a high professional level. Another benefit of clinical legal education is that it provides the setting for teaching the lawyer how to recognize broad social problems in the context of the individual case where he is most likely to encounter such problems as a lawyer. A further objective is to have the law schools combine teaching and service in a natural, easy and productive way so that by proper intervention in the machinery of justice law students and their supervisors contribute to perfecting situations which demand attention if justice is to be served. The appearance of law students in negotiations and in courts or other tribunals as well as in other parts of the legal process has an elevating effect on lawyers, judges, prosecutors, police, etc. Each generation of law students become the ombudsmen of justice. Most important, to refer back to the earlier discussion of justice, clinical education should strengthen the capacity of the lawyer-to-be to understand the nature of, and to work for, justice for an individual. The

clinical experience places the student, if the occasion requires, in the lonely position of representing the interests of a solitary person in an attempt to wrest justice from the impersonal process of the organized society. The lawyer-to-be learns that this is one of the rare moments when society can light up some individual life or lives with a meaning which transcends ordinary words because the world has responded in a way that is personal and unique for the one benefitted. The student and his client learn to draw on inner resources of strength, moral and spiritual as well as intellectual, which are probably more important as ultimate sources of decency, humanity and justice than group support and group identifications. The lawyer-to-be learns that intellectual concepts must fit into the lives of ordinary mortals, and enrich their lives — the life of one or two specific John and Jane Does. With clinical education our society should increase the number of such lawyers to complement the rich supply of power brokers who are adept at framing schemes for shifting power from one group to another, sometimes in disregard of the effect on individuals.

In clinical work the law student will learn things like the following: It is one thing to analyze a problem which has been written out or printed in a book and to come up with an intellectually acceptable solution. It is quite another to find out in a clinical experience how wearing it is to extract from the chaos of life and an abrasive and even hostile personality or personalities the information required to help arrive at justice. Clinical work helps to strengthen the fortitude and perseverance required to work against frustration to achieve a just outcome. It balances the intellect's propensity to dispose of problems with answers that are quite satisfactory in the abstract. Clinical work teaches how much personal involvement and how much investment of one's self is required in order to practice law effectively. And clinical work focuses the law student's attention on the fact that his job is to help particular individuals, to work for justice for those individuals. Thus, clinical work promises to produce lawyers who will at least have had the opportunity to begin earlier in life to understand the nature of justice and its demands on those who would work in its service.

Almost all of the clinical projects which are in existence today, and most law schools have one, are a small part of the law school curriculum. Most of the schools which are trying clinical work are expanding the clinical part of their curriculum. It is quite possible, indeed probable, that the law school of the future will be quite a different place from the law school of today—as different in its way as the law school today is from the lawyer's office where the law student used to be an apprentice in order to get his legal education.

In all probability, the law school of the future will make tougher demands on the law student. Apart from inertia, there is little reason why law schools should continue to be comfortable counterparts of graduate schools of political science or sociology or economics. Law schools are training the members of a practicing profession. The law schools will probably become more like the medical schools, with a substantial part of the curriculum being devoted to clinical work. It is far from clear just how much of the curriculum will become clinical. It is even unclear what the exact role of the courts and the practicing bar will be in clinical teaching. Some of the practicing bar will have to be involved as

teachers just as they are in medicine. The courts themselves are already becoming a clinical setting, with a majority of the states authorizing student practice as part of a law school's educational program.

A law school's faculty undoubtedly will show a mixture in the future of academic teachers and also of clinicians who will head up teaching in the law school's own clinic or clinics. The experience of law schools to date shows that even though many started by placing their students in legal aid offices or a public defender office or similar offices, they have changed and created clinics of their own in order to place the clinical experience under better supervision for educational purposes. Of course, the use of certain outside clinics will continue to be necessary. This is true of settings like a prosecutor's office. Still to be worked out are procedures for conducting clinical experiences involving clients other than those who are today recognized as indigent; but these are matters that are already being worked on by the law schools.

For the law student the law school of the future promises a more exhilarating but also a more challenging experience in terms of demands on the student and his life. If clinical education continues to develop, it is quite probable that law students will be manning legal service offices in prisons and jails perhaps serving around the clock in police stations, and putting in long hours in many other areas where the clinical education experience will be worthwhile and the service to society on a professional level.

There will be direct connection between the provision of legal services to the society and the teaching of law students. The law schools cannot undertake to provide legal services to the entire society. This is the responsibility and the task of the practicing profession. However, a part of the provision of legal services will be utilized by the law schools in the teaching process with the cooperation of the practicing bar.

In all of these developments, working with the individual client and his problems, the lawyer of the future even more than the lawyer of today, will come to know how demanding a task is the provision of justice and how it requires and insists upon a concern and respect for each individual regardless of what he looks like or what he believes in.

In reaffirming these values lawyers will continue to contribute to a free, democratic and just society. Societies which provide justice to individuals are more apt to provide social justice than societies which masquerade as partisans of social justice and actually deny justice to individuals. The state of the world today and history bear witness to this truth.

**BLACK STUDENTS FORM GROUP**

By Steve Saracco

No one individual could be credited with founding the Villanova Black Law Students Association. Rather, it emerged spontaneously as a visible expression of the students' desires for self-awareness and fraternity within the Law School. It was in this manner that the sixteen black law students formed their Association. The leaders of the Association are Alan Jackman and Israel Floyd, Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively.

The purpose of V.B.L.S.A. is to help the minority student make the transition into law school. V.B.L.S.A. feels that the major disadvantage that the minority student faces is that he often believes he is confronted with a one-sided legal system. He thus tends to view such a system as a weapon of oppression rather than one of justice. This evaluation, V.B.L.S.A. feels, frequently impedes his performance in law school. For example, in Landlord-Tenant situations, a minority student may tend to feel that the landlord is in the wrong, regardless of the factual situation. V.B.L.S.A. attempts to instill the roots of objective legal analysis rather than subjective analysis in order that a potentially faulty perspective can be avoided.

The major problem that the Association feels it is confronted with this year is that ten of its members are first year students, who lack both experience and proper orientation.

Next year the Association intends to assist the incoming first year black students in Legal Research prior to the opening of School for the Fall Term.

V.B.L.S.A. does not limit its membership to minority students. Anyone who demonstrates a clear understanding of the objectives of the Association may join V.B.L.S.A.

**CLINICAL PROGRAMS**

(Continued from P. 2, Col. 4)

The Voluntary Defender will employ students this summer to work on the Project. The program has definitely become a permanent fixture at the Law School.

The Bail Project has proven to be an exceptional educational aid and humanitarian endeavor. It is helping the City to solve a very serious penal problem — that of overcrowded prisons. The members of the Bail Project are not social workers, however; they primarily want a legal education. They have also recognized that they have a duty to perform.



Mr. Edward L. Wright, President, American Bar Association, was the featured speaker at the Annual Alumni Dinner on February 26th.



# SBA REPORT

## Forum Speaker and Date Set

by RUSS SMITH

The Forum Committee has announced that Mr. Melvin Belli, Esq., has accepted an invitation to address the Villanova Law School community on Tuesday, March 16, 1971. Mr. Belli's appearance will highlight the SBA's activities for the Spring semester, which will also include a renewal of the traditional spring "social".

The announcement of Mr. Belli's acceptance terminates a year-long quest for an appropriate speaker by Committee chairman John Moses. Financial restrictions caused cancellation of negotiations with former Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, and indecision seems to be the primary factor in rejecting former Cabinet member Walter Hickel, who again fell victim to the whims of political fortune. It was felt that Belli, who is as highly reputed for his showmanship as for his skills as an advocate, would present a greater attraction to the students, despite his lack of controversy as a political figure. The problems confronted by the SBA in conducting the Forum program have created a desire to see the program taken over by the administration.

The SBA, at last report, was still attempting to cope with the dilemma of selecting an appropriate stage for the Forum. It is hoped that the problems caused by the response to Ralph Nader's appearance last year, when an overflow audience forced a hasty utilization of all the lecture rooms on the first floor, will not be repeated. It has been suggested that the library might be converted into an "auditorium" for the evening, but it appears that such improvisation will create more problems than it solves. Use of the facilities on the main campus no longer exists as an alternative, since it was made conditional by the University on retaining the privilege of selecting the speakers, the dates and times of their appearances, an idea unacceptable to the SBA. So it appears that the opportunity to watch Mr. Belli deliver his address will be fashioned on a "first come . . . , etc." basis.

The Social Committee reports that the annual spring social event will be revitalized this year, under a somewhat different format. The affair was cancelled last year because the SBA could not afford to extend a subsidy, and the high cost of tickets resulted in a negative student response. With additional cash this year, the SBA can afford to minimize the cost to the students and still provide a pleasurable evening of entertainment. The buffet and dance is scheduled to take place at the Holiday Inn in King of Prussia, on Friday evening, March 26. The cost is seven dollars per couple.

The SBA has completed a compilation of the results in the student survey conducted prior to the Christmas recess. Only fifty-four per cent of the students answered the questionnaire, a disappointing figure in light of the opportunity that was provided for students to initiate meaningful discussion. The SBA chose to attribute the poor response to a "general satisfaction with the status quo", but perhaps it should be excused on more frivolous grounds, particularly among graduating third-year students. Nevertheless, the responses in those questionnaires which were returned were so overwhelmingly one-sided that even the most conservative projections would provide a justifiable basis for SBA proposals. For example, more than ninety per cent of those students who participated in the survey indicated a desire for faculty and course evaluation, and the SBA is currently distributing appropriate forms for that purpose.

In addition, more than three-fourths of those who answered expressed a wish for students to participate in the selection of the curriculum, and, of those, nine per cent requested the exclusive right to make such a determination! (O tempora! Omores!) The SBA, cognizant of a more limited destiny, will campaign for increased student representation on the Faculty Curriculum Committee.

A majority of the students recommended a self-administered Honor System, subject to review by a joint Student-Faculty board. As anticipated, the current methods of grading and exclusion evoked unsympathetic response, with nearly sixty-two per cent of the students opting in favor of a pass/fail grading system. Without a more definitive response, the SBA formulated a compromise revision, the basis of which is a suggestion that incoming students be given a choice of either being graded in the traditional method or on a pass/fail basis.

All of the foregoing blushes in the face of what was the most astounding result of the poll. Readers are cordially invited to indulge in their own fantasies in suggesting what may have prompted seventeen per cent of the students to be displeased with closing the library before 7 A.M.!



SUZANNE COADY

## Engagement

Miss Suzanne Coady, a faculty secretary at the Law School, became engaged to third year student Tim O'Neill in December. There is a chance that the School will not lose the services of the attractive and efficient Miss Coady in the near future, since Mr. O'Neill plans to associate with a Philadelphia firm upon graduation. The wedding is planned to take place on July 17, 1971.

## Rugby Notes

Although the next rugby game will not take place until March 20, team members have been very actively attempting to educate the student body in the game's finer points. This learning process has featured a series of heavily attended lectures at the Law School.

The first lecture was given by Jack Nilon, one of the older members of the law school fraternity. Jack explained the deep, personal meaning that he and his entire family attach to their Saturday outings to the exciting rugby games. In a touching moment, he compared the thrill of watching Ed Paul score to the electricity of participating in the ground-breaking ceremonies at Yankee Stadium.

Another inspirational lecture was delivered by Jay Tract whose topic was "How To Be a Groovy Rugby Player". Tract explained that the ability to create an off-the-field charisma is almost as important as knowing how to play the game.

In addition to these educational lectures, several distinguished representatives of the team have been in attendance at sporting events throughout the world. Coach Dowd recently returned from the "Worldwide Sportscasters' Tournament" in Timbuktu. Coach Dowd served as judge for the final competition. First prize was awarded to "Curt" Lieberman for his imaginative and engaging account of the touted heavyweight battle between John Moses and a love crazed kangaroo.

During the long off-season, the team has kept in shape by means of nightly workouts at Kelly's Health Spa. The exercises were conducted by the former Mr. Universal Bodybuilder, Charles "The Physique" Fitzpatrick. Fitz has ordered the entire team to go on a strict high-calorie beer diet which has been the guiding force behind his own magnificent achievements.

One final note which has brought joy to his friends and teammates alike is the announcement of the betrothal of Tom "Zoomer" Ziomek. Tiny Tom's wedding to the beautiful Miss Nancy will be held amidst the sumptuous and plush surroundings of the Ardmore Junction Inn. Officiating at the ceremony will be the Mahareshi Marresh Yogi and the wedding song will be a traditional rugby ballad.

## Basketball Begins

By Greg Polischuk

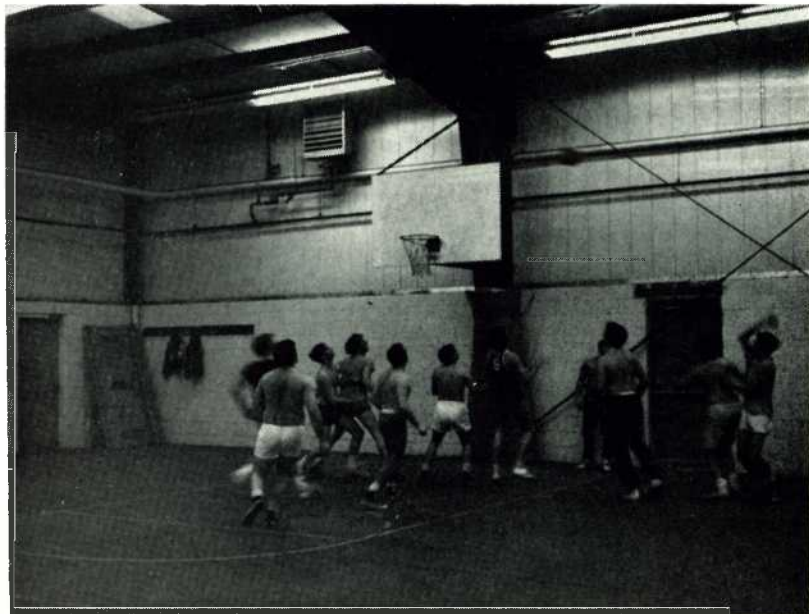
At the close of regular season competition in the I.C.C. basketball league last year, Cardozo-Ives 'B' emerged as champions, eking out a 24-23 victory over the club's 'A' team. The game was a classic display of stalling tactics, and Cardozo 'A' sorely missing the services of Steve Polaha (broken nose) and John Scott (pulled ligaments), narrowly missed capturing the championship.

Early season play this year has produced a series of upsets and surprises, and it bodes well for

is left with Dan Murtaugh and Bill Cramer to handle the bulk of the board work.

The big surprise "five" of the league has been Taney - More, unbeaten in four contests. This year's edition is a cohesive outfit, led by tough Bill Yoder, big Bob Leckowicz, and sharpshooter Charlie Weiss. Prospects for a playoff berth, a "first" for a Taney - More team, are indeed bright.

The cream of the first-year crop appears to be Cardozo 'C'. The team is blessed with speed, size, talent, and the long-range gunning



another close race. Defending champion Cardozo 'B' appears to be the team to beat. The return of starters Charlie Fitzpatrick, Bill Gormely and Tim "The Shot" Foley, coupled with the talents of little known "rookie" Sam Sims, should produce another outstanding season. A vastly improved Law Review squad came within two points of shocking the '70 champs in the opening game of the season. The Review is led by aging veteran Jack Nilon, slim Tom Ziomek, Tom Hendershot, and John Runne.

Cardozo 'A' will no doubt be a powerhouse again this year. Dick Nuffort leads a squad which remains intact from last year, but for the departure of Jim Beam (now in the Saigon League). A competent replacement has been found in the person of Bob Norton, who teams with Schimoneck for good outside shooting, ably complemented by the inside play of the big men. The team also has great depth, relying principally on the services of sixth-man "Hondo" Polischuk.

Hughes - White fields two teams for the year, the stronger of which is the 'A' team, featuring the strong rebounding of players Spall, Shellenberger, Green, Abrams and Desiderio. The 'B' team, its ranks depleted by 'A' team's recruiting,

of Tom Cleary. Mike Dignazio and Fred Fromhold are the big scorers on a 'C' squad that hopes to earn its own laurels in the great Cardozo winning tradition.

Warren-Stern 'C' looms as the best of the three teams fielded by that club. Joe McGill and Dave Williams have been stand-out performers in a win over Warren-Stern 'A', and narrow losses to Taney-More and Warren-Stern 'B'. The latter unit will miss the bulk of Buzz ("Bob Lanier") Shuman, who kept last year's opponents busy thinking of ways to get around his 6'8", 300 lb. frame. Al Salpeter and Bob Rotkamp will pick up the slack on a squad that is quick, aggressive, and shoots well, albeit less frequently when TV personality Tony La Spada appears on the court.

Finally, Warren-Stern 'A', plagued with problems of disappearing personnel, appears headed for another losing campaign. Russ Smith and John "Moose" Moses head up a sizeable "beef trust" and also minimize the team's fast-break opportunities. Moses and Charlie Tighe make up a good scoring tandem, along with Mike Minasz, John Liddy, Bill "Mad Dog" Johnson, and Frank Morrison, whenever he can be lured from his retreat in the Poconos.



Pictured above at the Barristers' Brides Christmas Party held at the Law School Lounge is the Dean helping Santa get acquainted with the children of law students and professors.

## THE VILLANOVA DOCKET

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The submission of articles and information is welcomed and encouraged.

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Vol. VIII

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# ALUMNI BRIEFS

## Current Developments

### Class of 1956

**James A. Lyons, Jr.**, his wife and their seven children are residents of Prackville, Maryland. Mr. Lyons is with the Washington firm of Hudson, Creyke, Koehler, Brown & Tacke. He was a consultant to the President's Committee on Urban Housing.

**Neale F. Hooley** is a partner in the firm of Hooley, Goldberg, Perselay & Kelly of Westfield, N. J. The firm is involved in general practice with an emphasis on corporate matters.

### Class of 1957

**Richard E. Docan** is Assistant Vice-President with the Western Pennsylvania National Bank of Pittsburgh. Mr. Docan, his wife, and their one-year-old child live in Bethel Park, Pa.

### Class of 1958

**L. O'Drudy, Jr.** is a major in the United States Marine Corps. Major O'Drudy is presently stationed in Charlottesville, Va., where he is affiliated with the Judge Advocate Generals School.

**Thomas E. Eichman** is a partner in the recently formed firm of Donahue, Schilpp & Eichman of Upper Darby, Pa. Mr. Eichman is also General Counsel for the Professional Consulting Services, Inc., serving professionals in the process of incorporating.

**George S. Forde, Jr.** is with the Philadelphia firm of Stradley, Roman, Stevens & Young. Mr. Forde, his wife and their three children are presently residents of Cynwyd, Pa.

### Class of 1959

**James W. Schwartz** is a partner with the law firm of Saul, Ewing, Remick & Saul of Philadelphia. In addition, Mr. Schwartz is a Lecturer of Law at Villanova where he teaches Securities Regulations. Mr. Schwartz's efforts are primarily exerted in general corporate and S.E.C. work with emphasis on mergers and acquisitions.

**Joseph P. Kelly** presently resides with his wife and child in Sacto, California. Mr. Kelly is a referee for the state of California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board.

**Robert J. Levis** and his family reside in Broomall, Pa. Mr. Levis is a partner in the firm of Levis, Connors & Swanick, located in Media. The firm is involved in general practice.

### Class of 1960

**David H. Moskowitz** is with the firm of Weiss, Nelson & Moskowitz whose office is located in Cornwells Heights, Pa. Mr. Moskowitz has been quite active in the five million dollar law suit directed against the developers of Fairless Hills, Pa.

### Class of 1961

**Joseph G. Manta** is with the firm of LaBrum and Doak of Philadelphia. Mr. Manta spends most of his time in appellate practice and commercial litigation. He is presently preparing a book on appellate practice for the American Law Institute. In addition, Mr. Manta is currently involved in the Penn Central litigation.

**Thomas J. Ward** is Assistant General Attorney with the Rockwell Manufacturing Company. Mr. Ward's job concerns itself with all of the legal affairs of the corporation with emphasis on mergers and acquisitions. Mr. Ward and his family reside in Bethel Park, Pa.

**Nicholas C. Kihm** and his wife have become the proud parents of a son, Michael, born November 11, 1970. Michael's weight at birth was 11 lbs. 4 ozs. Mr. Kihm is affiliated with the firm of Connolly, McAndrews, Kihm, and Stevens whose office is located in Warminster, Pa.

**Thomas J. Murphy** is with the Cherry Hill, N. J. firm of Hyland Davis, and Reberkenny. Mr. Murphy was recently appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Clementon. Moreover, Mr. Murphy is Solicitor for the Planning Boards of both Runnemede and Pine Hill and is presently Acting Magistrate of Magnolia and Audubon Parks.

**Thomas A. Pitt, Jr.** is presently a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Chester County, Pa. Judge Pitt, his wife, and their five children reside in West Chester, Pa.

### Class of 1962

**James L. McHugh, Jr.**, is with the Washington, D. C. firm of Steptoe and Johnson. Mr. McHugh exerts much of his energy representing the corporation for Public Broadcasting. This corporation was formed for the purpose of furthering the development of non-commercial public radio and television broadcasting. One of the Corporation's projects was the development of Sesame Street, the widely acclaimed children's series.

**Peter J. O'Brien** is engaged in private practice in Mount Pocono, Pa. Recently, Mr. O'Brien represented the Pocono Mountain Teachers who were fired for being on strike in violation of the Anti-Strike Act. During the course of the litigation, the new Public Employees Act was passed granting full collective bargaining rights, including the right to strike, to public employees.

### Class of 1963

**Charles W. Sloan** has recently opened his own law office where he will engage in a general practice. The office is located in Vienna, Virginia. Mr. Sloan is married and has two children.

**Thomas J. Corrigan, Jr.** and his family are residents of Bucks County, Pa., where Mr. Corrigan is involved in private practice. He is also the author and director of "The Cabaret Musical Revue", which is staged in Levittown.

**Edwin W. Scott** is employed by the Philadelphia Electric Company. Recently, Mr. Scott was appointed Associate Council for the Pennsylvania Jaycees. Mr. Scott, his wife, and their three children reside in Lansdowne.

### Class of 1964

**James M. Salony** is presently Academic Dean at Mount Aloysius Junior College, located in Cresson, Pa. Mr. Salony reports that the Mount, previously an all girls college, has gone coed and now has about 50 male students.

**John M. Hickey** is a partner in the firm of Hickey, List, and Coyne of Upper Darby, Pa. Currently, Mr. Hickey is Chairman of the Young Lawyer Section—ABA committee on dangerous drug abuse of Delaware County.

**Alan C. Kauffman** is with the Philadelphia law firm of Obermayer, Rebmann, Maxwell, and Hippel. Mr. Kauffman was appointed receiver for the ocean liner "Queen Elizabeth", which was the major asset of Queen, Ltd., the bankrupt. Mr. Kauffman, his wife Bunnie, and their two daughters, Julie and Debra, reside in Narbeth.

**George A. Conti, Jr.** is engaged in private practice in Jeannette, Pa. His practice is general, with an emphasis on Negligence and Municipal Law. Early in 1970, Mr. Conti was appointed City Solicitor of Jeannette.

### Class of 1965

**Laurence M. Lavin** is with the Community Legal Services of Philadelphia. Presently, Mr. Lavin is representing the Community in a suit against Drexel University and the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority in an effort to stop their expansion in the East Powelton Area.

**Robert O. Mickler** is with the firm of Jennings, Watts, Clarke, and Hamilton of Jacksonville, Fla. His work is of a general nature, with a primary concern in the area of commercial and real estate property. Mr. Mickler is married and has two sons.

**William B. Freilich**, as of Dec. 1, 1970, is associated with the Philadelphia company of Merck, Sharp, and Dohme. Prior to this relocation, Mr. Freilich was with LaBrum and Doak, also of Philadelphia. Together with his wife and two children, he resides in King of Prussia, Pa.

### Class of 1966

**C. Stephen Vondercrone, Jr.** is associated with the firm of Landis and Williams of Lansdale, Pa. In October of 1970, the Vondercrones became the proud parents of Emily Lynn, their second daughter.

**J. Clayton Undercofler, III** is presently an Assistant U.S. Attorney in Philadelphia. Recently, Mr. Undercofler conducted a Federal Grand Jury investigation into the Food Stamp Program in Philadelphia. The Undercofler family resides in Paoli, Pa.

**George F. Benz** and his family are currently residents of Santa Monica, California. Mr. Benz is with the firm of Dryden, Harrington, and Swartz of Los Angeles. Mr. Benz recently represented five property owners who lost their homes in a huge landslide. A substantial settlement was obtained from the developer, geologist, civil engineer, prior vendor and subsequent vendee.

### Class of 1967

**Michael J. Leyden** and his wife became the proud parents of their second daughter, Megan Leyden, born on September 3, 1970. Mr. Leyden is a special agent with the F.B.I. and is presently assigned to their Detroit office.

**Martin G. McGuinn, Jr.** has just completed three years as a Judge Advocate in the U.S. Marines. Included in his service was a 13 month assignment in Vietnam where he served as a Trial Counsel and Military Judge. Mr. McGuinn is presently associated with the New York firm of Sullivan and Cromwell.

**Robert J. Nettune** was married to the former Mary Jane Cirulli on June 7, 1970. He is associated with the firm of Olwine, Connelly, Chase, O'Donnell, and Weyher of New York City. In addition, Mr. Nettune recently received an L.L.M. in International Law from New York University.

**Howard J. Casper** on February 1, 1971, formed a law partnership with Edward Davis. The office of Davis and Casper is located at 1420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

**Richard G. Greiner** was discharged from the Navy Judge Advocate Corps in July and joined the Philadelphia firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal, and Lewis. Mr. Greiner is presently working toward an L.L.M. in taxation at New York University.

**Jeremiah J. Cardamone** is a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy J.A.G. Corps. Lt. Cardamone is presently stationed in Guam, where on October 18, 1970, he became the proud father of his second child, Mary Lorraine.

### Class of 1968

**Peter A. Levin** is currently with the District Attorney's office of Philadelphia. Mr. Levin is in the Narcotic Rehabilitation Division and is organizing a Drug Education Program for Villanova University. He is also actively involved in a fund raising program for Gaudenzia House, a drug treatment center.

**James J. Ryan** is a sole practitioner in Latham, New York. Mr. Ryan is a candidate for an L.L.M. in Labor Law from New York University and expects to receive his degree later this year.

**Marilyn Fullerto Withers** was married to Michael Dean Withers on June 27, 1970 in Littleton, Colorado. Mrs. Withers is currently Deputy District Attorney for Arapahoe County, Colorado. Mr. Withers is also engaged in the practice of law.

**David D. Knoll** is presently in the Army J.A.G. Corps and is stationed at Walter Reed Medical Center. He has been awarded a fellowship in Forensic Medicine and is preparing a study set entitled, "A Forensic Medicine Primer For Lawyers". Mr. Knoll will also be teaching on a part time basis at the Georgetown University Law Center.

**John R. Bonner** is with the law firm of Hess, Casale, and Wise of Williamsport, Pa. The Bonners are most pleased to announce the birth of their third child, Martin Carl, October 8, 1970.

### Class of 1969

**Marvin L. Peebles** was, on November 12, 1970 appointed Assistant to the Director of Governmental Relations, Philadelphia Model Cities Program. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Peebles was involved in consulting work in the field of Legal and Academic Rights at educational institutions.

**M. Victor Geminiani** is presently associated with the Atlanta Legal Aid Society, Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Geminiani has passed the New York State Bar Examination and will be taking the Georgia Bar in the near future.

**Searle J. Barry** and his family are residents of Bala Cynwyd, Pa. Mr. Barry is a sole practitioner and maintains his office in Ardmore. Mr. Barry is involved in general practice.

**John C. Alden** is with the Chester firm of Pileggi, Desmond and Sacks. In addition, he maintains the position of Assistant Public Defender of Delaware County. Mr. Alden was recently elected Republican Committeeman for Radnor Township. Mr. Alden also has announced his recent marriage to Ann Kesselman of Broomall, Pa.

**James T. Roche** was recently a graduate teaching assistant at Bucknell University where he was a candidate for an M.B.A. degree in Regulatory Economics. Presently, Mr. Roche is working with the Potomac Electric Power Co., located in Washington, D.C.

### Class of 1970

**Ray Lynch** has recently accepted the position of Assistant District Attorney for New York County. Mr. Lynch had previously held the position of Field Attorney for the U.S. Veterans Administration.

**John A. Roney** is with the law firm of Lewis, Saunders, and Key, located in Honolulu, Hawaii. The firm is involved in general practice.

**John C. Snyder** is currently a law clerk with Judge Crumlish of the Commonwealth Court. Mr. Snyder and his wife are pleased to announce the birth of their first child, Jonathan Charles, on August 14, 1970.

**Warren W. Faulk** was with the Camden, N. J. firm of Brown, Connery, Kulp, Wille, Purnell, and Greene. Mr. Faulk, however, was obligated to meet his commitment to the U.S. Army for a period of two years. He is presently stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he is training to be an artillery officer.

**John T. Thorn** is a law clerk for Judge Joseph L. McGlynn, Jr. of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court. Judge McGlynn is presiding over the case of Connelly Container Corp. v. Penn. R.R. Co. and/or Penn Central Transportation Corp., and Mr. Thorn states that the experience of being involved in such a litigation is invaluable.

**Paul J. Modarelli** is presently residing in Union City, New Jersey. Mr. Modarelli is the law clerk for the Honorable Anthony T. Augelli, Chief Judge of the Federal District Court for the District of New Jersey. His work primarily consists of the preparation of memoranda and motions for trial.

**John E. DePue** is a captain in the Army JAG Corps and has recently been assigned Assistant Staff Judge Advocate of the 101st Airborne Division, Vietnam. Capt. and Mrs. DePue became the proud parents of their first son, born August 7, 1970.

**Samuel D. Natal** has joined the law firm of Hyland, Davis, & Reberkenny in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. He was previously serving with the U.S. Army at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

**David S. Markson** is representing the citizens of Eastwick, Pa. in a redevelopment case to enjoin further delays in construction. He is presently employed by the firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius of Philadelphia.

The following members of the Villanova Law Alumni Association were elected as its officers for the coming year:

**William J. O'Brien**, Class of 1962, succeeded to the office of the President. **Bernard J. McLafferty**, Class of 1961, is the new Vice-President. **Thomas A. Hogan**, Class of 1963, and **Patrick C. Campbell**, Class of 1965, were elected Secretary and Treasurer.